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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

☞ Gov. Yates, in a communication to the Convention, took occasion to inform that body, that while he was willing to listen to suggestions from its members, he denied its right to *instruct* him in the performance of his official duties. The Governor says:

"I desire to say, with the utmost respect, that I do not acknowledge the right of your honorable body to instruct me in the performance of my duty, and I shall feel myself bound to regard your instructions in the light of suggestions, which I shall adopt when I think them right, and not otherwise, holding myself responsible alone to the Constitution and the people who elected me to the station I hold."

He is unquestionably right in the position he takes. It is an act of gross usurpation on the part of the Egyptian majority of the Convention to undertake to dictate to the Governor what he shall or shall not do. Such conduct partakes too much of the swagger and assumption of the slave-driver. It is plain to be seen where those gentlemen obtained their magnificent notions of self-importance. Similar consequential airs were put on by conventions in Secessia, that are now being copied by their sympathizers in Springfield. But the Governor is not the man to tamely permit such usurpations of authority to be naturalized in this free and Republican State, at the expense of the Constitution and the rights of the people.

REBELS CLEANED OUT OF MISSOURI.

Our dispatches bring the very pleasant news that Gen. Sigel, the "Flying Dutchman," in spite of mud, rain and horrible roads, entered Springfield Mo., on the 11th inst., and drove Price and his rebel army out on the "double quick." The secesh made fight, but were speedily thrashed, and fled precipitately, leaving valuable army stores behind. Sigel will chase Price into Arkansas, and how much farther he only can tell.

DONELSON ATTACKED.

The siege of Fort Donelson began on Thursday and continued until dark. Our forces completely surround the rebels, cutting off their retreat or hope of succor, and when all Commodore Foote's fleet shall have arrived the great work will be finished in short meter. The rebels number some 15,000 men, and are strongly entrenched; but our forces are twice as great, and have a lively enthusiasm and cool daring on their side. Shot and shell flew thick, on Thursday, and Col. W. R. Morrison of the 49th Illinois is reported wounded. One company advanced within seventy-five yards of the rebel breastworks. The gunboat Carondelet did good service, as the only boat present, and sustained some damage and loss of life. The prospect that we should occupy the fort before Sunday, and add some distinguished names to our list of prisoners, was very encouraging.

A NEW USE FOR CAMP DOUGLAS.

In our yesterday's issue appeared a brief paragraph with reference to the use of Camp Douglas for holding prisoners of war, now that the time is near at hand when the troops will be withdrawn thence to active service. In the paragraph the real merits of the case were sacrificed to a little pleasantry. In reality, if prisoners are to be brought to this part of the State, there is no place that offers better and more suitable accommodations for them than this very Camp Ground, fitted as it is with Winter barracks, and surrounded by high and close board fences, where a single battalion of armed guards could hold and keep safely and humanely several thousand prisoners. There are other points of advantage in favor of this location which the Government will consider, none of which are more apparent than the economy evident from the comparison of actual figures. Troops are now well and amply subsisted in Chicago at 11½ *cents per ration*, the cheapest figure known in the Northwest and so in the entire country. And the rations are pronounced equal to any furnished to the service. This too while 14 and 16 cents are the lowest prices known at Ottawa, Springfield and other points. These facts the Government will consider, giving them due weight, but there will be found no reasons why Camp Douglas will not be found every way fit for the new use suggested.

OUR VICTORY AT ROANOKE.

At last we have the official dispatches from Gen. Burnside's expedition confirming and rendering sure the previous reports from rebel sources. Roanoke Island was won on Friday, the 7th inst., after a terrific engagement in which the relative loss shows how stoutly the rebels defended their position, and in the face of what obstacles our troops carried the day. Commodore Goldsborough's dispatch pays this compliment to the enemy, while giving due credit to our own victorious blue jackets. We have taken, as before reported, *three thousand prisoners*, and these should be a guarantee to our Federal soldiers now pining in Southern prisons that their day of release is near at hand.

The official reports of this brilliant affair will be read with interest. It will stand in the History of the War as almost the tyin achievement with the reduction of Fort Henry, up the Tennessee, following it by less than twenty-four hours. Nothing seems to be lacking to make our success complete. Better than all, the evidences of a released Union sentiment are furnished unmistakably in the hints thrown out by the rebels themselves. The farmers of Roanoke Island guiding the Federal fleet in the proper channel, and the inhabitants of Elizabeth City imploring the aid of the Federal commander to extinguish their burning homes fired by rebel soldiers, are representatives of a large class of Southern men who only lack the opportunity to aid the Government to the utter extinction of their tyrants, and its enemies.

Mr. Julian's Speech.

A new edition of the great speech of Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, on the "Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," has been printed to meet a large demand for it. It is a 16 page document, and will be furnished at the rate of 75 cents per hundred, or $7.00 per thousand, to any address, postage free. Address Mr. Julian, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

☞ Ferree, the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent at Cairo, has conferred on leave that place *instanter*, on the first boat, up or down. The first boat happening to be going to Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, left Cairo on the first boat up stream, which was the way he did not want to go, but the order was imperative.—*Journal of yesterday.*

The *Journal* is misinformed, or wilfully misstates. Rev. Mr. Ferree, to whom we suppose the item refers, was the chaplain of one of our regiments stationed at Paducah. He is not in our employ as correspondent, or in any other capacity, and if at Paducah at all, is there on his own business. Thus much of the paltry falsehood. As to the clergyman himself, it is enough to say that he is widely known and esteemed, and nowhere better known than at Paducah as a thorough-paced hater of slavery. For this cause we know he fell under the odium of pro-slavery army officers who deemed it their first duty to drill their soldiers in nigger catching. Mr. Ferree shared to the fullest extent in the feeling entertained by true-hearted lovers of "Liberty and Union," towards Paducah Smith, and what are the sentiments over and their agent the leading press of the West have pretty thoroughly sized. If there be any truth in the statement above, that Mr. Ferree has been ordered to leave Paducah, the reason was far more creditable to him than to the commander who issued the order.

The Charges Against Col. George W. Hazzard.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes public some facts that Secretary Stanton might well look to. It is known that, upon charges preferred by Col. John B. Turchin, acting Brigadier General in Kentucky, the infamous Col. G. W. Hazzard, of the 37th Indiana, was put under arrest to await trial by court-martial for expressing disloyal sentiments and abusing the men of his command. But the same charges were preferred two months since, by Capt. Thomas W. Pate, of Hazzard's regiment, and no respect paid to them, while Hazzard was permitted, in revenge, to make charges against Pate and procure his discharge. Col. Hazzard remarked to a gentleman, who informs the *Commercial*, that his "esteemed friend, Capt. Oliver D. Greene," Buell's Adjutant General, would squelch Pate's charges, and entertain his own; and he did. Hazzard and Greene are old West Point cronies, and both of the "regular service." Col. Turchin was an officer too high in authority to be thus snubbed; and when the case comes to trial, Hazzard will find himself a condemned and dishonored man. But what should be done to his, "esteemed friend Capt. Oliver D. Greene," who was thus instrumental in causing an innocent party to suffer for having dared to make complaint, in the regular way, against a guilty superior officer?

The Fools Not All Dead.

There are a great many donkeys in the world—some with four and many with two legs. One of the longest eared specimens of the genus ass that has exhibited himself to the public is the writer of the following precious epistle to the *Journal*:

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13, 1862.

Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

In the CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 12th inst. appeared the following dispatch, purporting to have been sent by Major General Halleck to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in reply to the dispatch of Thanksgiving by the light fez to the officers and troops who captured Fort Henry:

"To Major Gen. McClellan:

"I have communicated your thanks to Gen. Grant, Flag Officer Foote and their commands, and they bid me say they should be glad of an opportunity to send similar thanks, for like service, to you. H. WAGER HALLECK.

I am authorized to state that this is a base forgery of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Gen. Halleck never sent such a silly, uncalled-for and insulting message to his superior in command, nor does it express his or anybody else's sentiments towards Gen. McClellan. In order to correct what would be a gross misrepresentation of Gen. McClellan's soldierly character, you will please publish this disavowal, *which is made by authority.* C. W. D.

By whose "authority?" Certainly by none higher than the silly writer, "C. W. D.," whoever that is.

We republish the item entire, that the reader may draw his own conclusion, whether the fellow is a knave or a fool—a knave, for detaching one sentence and suppressing the context, for purposes of misrepresentation; or a fool, for not perceiving the "cloak," transparent to everybody else, as the nose on his face.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the correspondence, half of which has been, all of which should be, incorporated into the history of the war. *We do not answer for the authenticity of Gen. Halleck's letter.*

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S LETTER.

To Major General Halleck:

Thank General Grant, Flag Officer Foote, and their commands, for me.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. HALLECK'S LETTER.

To Major General McClellan:

I have communicated your thanks to Gen. Grant, Flag Officer Foote, and their commands, and they bid me say that they should be glad of an opportunity to send similar thanks, for like service, to you. H. WAGER HALLECK.

The latter letter *if not genuine, ought to have been;* and we suggest to Gen. Halleck that it *is not too late yet.* Of course both letters relate to the capture of Fort Henry.

Anybody with half a dozen grains of brains can see that the "Halleck letter" is supposititious, and so stated to be in the prefatory and closing sentences. It was intended as a jocular hint to Gen. McClellan that a victory won by him would be very acceptable to the country, and so it would.

A NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

The Treaty Stipulations with Great Britain.

A portion of Hon. I. N. Arnold's Report we append as follows, rendering complete, with what we elsewhere present to-day, the entire document, the bulk of which was given in our last issue:

The lakes are to-day naked of arms. We therefore urge the immediate establishment of this national work (the National Arsenal) and a collection of naval stores at three points—one on Lake Michigan for the Upper Lakes, one on Lake Erie, and one on Lake Ontario. These measures are of the more importance because of the existence of treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain, limiting the number of armed vessels on the lakes.

This treaty, concluded in 1817, contains the following provisions:

"The naval force to be maintained upon the American Lakes, by His Majesty and the Government of the United States, shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side—that is:

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with one 18-pounder gun.

"On the waters of Lake Champlain to two vessels not exceeding like burden and armed with like force.

"On the Upper Lakes to two vessels not exceeding like burden and armed with like force.

"All other armed vessels on those Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other armed vessel shall be built.

"Either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation, and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice."

From Gen. Lander's Column.

A private letter from Gen. Lander's column says of an expected movement by that Division:

It is to be the most important of the campaign, and will result in the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the west question. The rebels having run from Romney (where Col. Lee's 55th Ohio regiment is now stationed), we are to advance along the line of the railroad, punishing all the traitors between there and Harper's Ferry; there make a junction with Major General Banks, and advance on Winchester, which must be blotted out; and, last work done, hold ourselves ready for more.

For nearly a month Gen. Lander has been receiving reinforcements, and organizing them into a belligerent force which is now sufficient to clear the way to Manassas, and that job they are now about to perform. For the last two days troops have been moving down the railroad. Should the whole rebel column, extending from Winchester to Norfolk, be annihilated within the next two weeks, I should not be surprised. Our acting Brigadier-Generals are Col. Kenly (1463d Indiana), Dunning (6th Ohio), and Mason (4th Ohio), while Brig. Gen. Lander acts as the Major General for the division.

☞ The Washington *Republican* of the 12th asserts positively that Secretary Stanton "issues all orders, public and private, to Buell, Halleck, Butler, Sherman and other general commanding departments or expeditions." There is no doubt, in spite of certain newspaper details, that this statement is exactly correct, and it is also a fact that Stone was arrested because of startling facts developed before the Joint Committee for the conduct of the war.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* notices the passing through that city of twenty-eight marines under the command of Capt. Carter, from the United States ship-of-war Michigan, on Lake Erie, on their way from Erie to New York. When Captain Carter left Erie he had thirty-two men, but while in Buffalo four of them deserted. He declared that he would return and secure them yet.

☞ Southern gas has given out even at the seat of its manufacture. Richmond is left in darkness o'nights, by the inability of the Gas Company to continue the supply of their staple. There is coal enough, but other appliances necessary for the process are lacking. They cannot make tile to cover their retorts. Bah.

☞ Letters from Col. Garfield, received at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday, announce that he had just been ordered by Gen. Buell to move forward and drive out all the rebels in Eastern Kentucky. The gallant Colonel is exultant.

☞ The military observance of the order "go thou and do like Wise" would be to answer a sick classmate for yourself before your position is attained. Wise did it, and he was wise.

THE KENTUCKY RUBICON.

Gen. Mitchell's Division of 20,000 Men Cross Green River.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

ACROSS GREEN RIVER, KY., Feb. 9, 1862.

Away from Bacon Creek at last! General Mitchell's division is on the southern side of Green River, and is in advance of all other divisions in the march on Bowling Green!

On Sunday evening, at about eight o'clock, Gen. Dumont and other commanders of brigades, the colonels of regiments, the colonels and captains of batteries, in the third division, received orders to assemble at headquarters to meet General Mitchell, who had arrived from Louisville that day. Expectation was immediately on the *qui vive*, and when, at about nine o'clock, the different commanders gave orders to their respective corps to put themselves in readiness for marching at seven o'clock the next morning, wild shouts of exultation resounded throughout the camp. The guards were taken in from the regimental camps at various times throughout the night, from midnight to four a. m., and shortly after sunrise the great portion of the troops were ready.

The Ninth Brigade (Col. Bill commanding,) took up the advance; then followed others; and, lastly, the magnificent Seventeenth Brigade (General Dumont) brought up the rear. The morning was clear and frosty, and owing to the somewhat unusual severity of the cold, Gen. Mitchell ordered the march to begin at eight o'clock, instead of seven, as was designed the previous evening.

When the army was fairly in motion, I am sure that, in Kentucky, the sun never looked down upon a more brilliant scene. The long lines of the soldiers stretched away both toward the front and rear, much further than the hills of Hart county permitted the eye to reach. The brightly polished muskets and bayonets glittered in the sun, now flinging up the light from the bosom of a valley, now throwing it out from amongst the trees, and now sending it back to the eye of the beholder from the crest of a distant hill. Gay music sounded at intervals along the line of the marching host, and the waving banners floated proudly over their heads.

The passage continued until far into the night. I rode up near the end of the bridge, upon the farther side, and watched the passage after nightfall. The moon was shining, and brightly too, except that, occasionally, a thin fleecy cloud would float across it, and interrupted a portion of the light. As there was nothing at the sides of the narrow bridge but the frail temporary railing, not over two feet high, it seemed in the moonlight, as if the soles of human beings was suspended in air. The long line occupied in the passage was occasioned by the wagons, of which only a certain number was permitted to be upon the bridge at once.

As soon as the foremost platoon reaches the opposite side, I hear a private soldier enthusiastically exclaim, "We have crossed the Rubicon, and now victory or death!" "Yes," replied a comrade, "it was *for one or the other* that we enlisted!" Such a scene is witnessed by a portion in front of any one man.

When the time comes for me to ring forward from this point there will be no difficulty, as a fine macadamized road leads a portion of the way, and the continuance of good weather will enable us to pass easily over that part which the rebels have plowed up.

A gentleman from Louisville, named Rowlett's Station, where the Depot was burned not long since, were taken into custody yesterday, and all passing of our front lines, for any purpose, is now absolutely prohibited. One of the gentlemen in limbo says that he was recently at Bowling Green, and that the rebels have only 8,000 men there instead of 20,000, as the public as was this statement, he stuck to it with the utmost pertinacity.

It was reported yesterday, that in the morning about seven o'clock some rebels were seen upon distant hills in our front; but whether this be true or not, it is certain that on Sunday night, when we arrived, their scouts advanced to within less than a mile of the bridge. They were seen by our pickets, who, not being attacked, were very properly forbidden to fire.

The Arrest of the Herald's Washington Correspondent.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* under date of Feb. 11th, says:

The history of the circumstances connected with the arrest of Dr. Ives is interesting, in showing the inner life of a modern sensation newspaper. The individual who has obtained such unexpected notoriety was educated as a physician. His parents were Presbyterians, in which denomination he was trained, and espoused with fervor with a great deal of enthusiasm. Upon arriving at manhood he embraced the Catholic faith, and, after the necessary term of preparation, was made a Catholic priest of the Order of Jesuits. After a few years he left the priesthood, and again became a layman. His brother, who resided to in Secretary Stanton's order, was 1st Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, of the Engineer Corps, and was dismissed by President Lincoln, on the evidence of his disloyalty, December 26, 1861.

For some time the Dr. has been writing the letters of the *Herald* office, and made his first appearance in Washington about six months ago, in connection with a patent claim pending before the Patent office, and which was occasioned by the visits were occasioned at until about New Year's, when he became a regular guest at Willard's, and was introduced into the charmed circle as one of the editors of the *Herald*. The prestige of such a position attracted much attention towards him, and he received the sincere homage of that lower stratum composed of the admirers of the *Herald*, and the affected respect of the more decent portion, who being thin-skinned, dreaded his abnormal slanders.

At this time Mr. Hanscom was the chief correspondent of the *Herald*, and so continued until last Friday, performing his duties with much ability and tact. On that day Ives handed to Hanscome a letter from James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *Herald*, notifying him that his services were no longer required, and ordering him to hand over the keys and seal of office to Ives.

Ives was dismissed, carpet bag in hand, to Washington, with authority to wield the thunderbolts of the *Herald*, and strike politically dead, with the lightning of the virtuous Bennett, any soldier or statesman who dared to refuse access to the inmost secrets of the President and Commander-in-chief.

Ives came! On Friday he took the reins in his hands, and announced to his subordinates and inquirers that no office than no dispatches should be sent over the wires without his signature. He went to the War Department and had a long interview with Mr. Tucker. He informed him that he expected the *Herald* to be posted *in advance of all other newspapers* in the movements of the army, the movements of troops, the deliberations of the Cabinet, and the intentions of the President. That he would be necessary to secure for the Administration the support and countenance of the *Herald*.

He insisted that the policy of the Government should be explained to him in all its details, and he would use his own discretion about withholding matters from the public, and that the honor must be relied on for that. Mr. Tucker had nothing to unfold. He said it would be necessary for him to see Mr. Tucker again the next day (Sunday, but the latter declined to do so without the leave of the *Herald* before his eyes, actually went to Philadelphia, to visit his family, on the Saturday night previous.

Ives next went into Mr. Watson's room, which adjoins that of Secretary Stanton. The latter gentleman was at present apartment engaged with a public officer on important business, and the door was closed. Ives was going in without ceremony, when Mr. Watson mildly said "the Secretary is engaged." Ives at once raised an issue, and insisted that he had a perfect right, as representative of the New York *Herald*, to go into the Secretary of War's apartment at any time he thought proper, no matter who was there.

He became offensive in his remarks, and attempted to browbeat Mr. Watson, who is singularly courteous, amiable and impartial, and of remarkable coolness in the conduct of business at once the subject of investigation, and suspicious facts being brought to light, which are prudently withheld. It was at certain of these points into custody.

He was searched, and his rooms and trunks were then examined, but we do not know with what success, but all of which should be incorporated into the history of the war. *We do not answer for the authenticity of Gen. Halleck's letter.*

The Washington *Globe* of the 13th, says:

"This person, (Ives,) however treasonable his purposes, was, in his errand and demeanor, merely discharging his vocation according to the laudable code, as not only tolerated but patronized by the Secretaries of the Executive Departments under former Administrations. Our long residence of the seat of government has made us acquainted with the old customs disturbed by Mr. Stanton's new rules and regulations. Under a late Administration we heard a Secretary confess that it was his daily habit to give an audience to the Washington news agent of this same *New York Herald*, *to let him see all that was au courant du jour in the way of State policy and Cabinet consultations.* Under a still earlier Administration the familiar friend of another Secretary was brought to light by the exposure of a correspondence in which the complaisance of the official was made a matter of boasting by the newspaper correspondent.

[From the N. Y. Eve. Post, 13th.]

We hear that "Dr. Ives," the person who has been sent to Fort McHenry by order of Secretary Stanton, on a charge of treasonable spying in the War Office, was yesterday released from the Custom House, where he had held an appointment received under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. His name was at once struck off the roll of inspectors.

There is some curiosity among ignorant outsiders to know how a man can hold an office in the New York Custom House and at the same time live in Washington. We are informed that this person has been the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* for several months at least, and it seems that during this time he has also held a post in the New York Custom House. As retrenchment is the order of the day, it would be well for the Collector to see if there are any more sinecures of this kind.

☞ Very high stage of water on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The rebels therewere by complaining of our *Fords too much.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FORT DONELSON ATTACKED.

FIRING ALL DAY THURSDAY.

The Fort Strongly Defended.

OUR TROOPS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Burnside's Great Success.

Official Accounts of the Battle of Roanoke Island.

3,000 Prisoners Taken.

Wise Dead—Lynch Drowned—Other Rebel Officers Prisoners.

SIGEL OCCUPIES SPRINGFIELD.

Gen. T. W. Sherman to Command at Cairo.

THE SOUTH DESPONDENT OVER THEIR LOSSES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February, 14, 1862.

Marshal Lamon has discharged Deputy Jailor Duvall for the double offense of testifying before the Potter Committee, (and revealing barbarities practiced in Kentucky jail.

The House Committee have agreed on the amendments to the utler bill which passed the Senate. One leaves out the enumerated articles in the original bill, and provides for the selection by an Inspector General. By another, malt liquors are added to prohibited articles. Sutlers to have a lien to the extent of one-sixth the soldier's pay.

Officers receiving presents from sutlers are punishable by court martial. The Colonel, with the consent of a council of administration, may dismiss the officer.

The bill providing for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands, of which Senator Foster gave notice yesterday, provides for the appointment of a board of receivers and guardians to manage the property entrusted to them by military authority for the benefit of the United States.

This Board is to let the land in lots of from one to three thousand acres for a year or less for money, or on shares, or cultivate it themselves.

They are to purchase farming utensils, etc., to the amount of ten dollars for each acre, and to employ a superintendent. A register is to be kept of all indigent persons coming upon each plantation with their personal description, and they are to be employed at fifty cents per day, and properly cared for. With the advanced money hospitals are to be erected for them and physicians provided, the Treasury to supply the funds and take the profits.

The Senate in executive session, to-day, unanimously confirmed Gen. C. F. Smith, of Paducah, the various charges against him being satisfactorily disproved.

Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois returned to-day from Galena, where he was called recently by the death of his son.

It appeared in the course of the discussion on Senator Grimes's amendment to the Army Bill, repealing the act last session authorizing the President to appoint aid-de-camps to Major Generals without confirmation by the Senate, that General McClellan has forty-five aids on his staff, not counting those detailed upon other armies. Mr. Grimes said Sir Colin Campbell, commanding the British army in India during the rebellion, had only three such aids; Wellington, at Waterloo, only seven; and Marshal McMahon, commanding a quarter of a million soldiers at Paris, has only two.

It is understood that the House Committee of Ways and Means is opposed to the Senate amendments providing for the payment of interest in coin and authorizing bonds to be put in the market.

The slave trader Gordon's counsel argued the motion for a writ of prohibition upon the execution before the Supreme Court, to-day, but there was no decision.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War were engaged on Gen. Stone and Ball's Bluff, to day.

Senator Harris's bill authorizes the President by proclamation to establish provisional governments in rebellious districts, and to appoint Governors and three Judges, who, together shall exercise legislative functions and otherwise; these territorial officers to determine originally, and alter from time to time, the limits of their territory, and to establish ports of entry and delivery, and appoint collectors. The President may also, by proclamation, suspend the execution of the act in whole or in part, and it shall become wholly inoperative three months after the meeting of Congress next succeeding the close of the rebellion.

The Senate Military Committee's Cavalry bill authorizes the President to reduce by transfer, discharge, or otherwise, all cavalry forces beyond fifty regiments, under such rules and regulations as he pleases.

Brigadier Gen. Sickles was brought before the Judiciary Committee to-day, relative to the premature possession of the President's Message by Wikoff. Sickles claimed that he was merely acting as Wikoff's attorney, and for that purpose had been making frequent trips between the White House and Wikoff's place of confinement. Meanwhile the Sergeant-at-Arms nabbed Lieut. Watts, (the gardener,) and brought him before the Committee. Watts testified that he saw the message in the Library, before its delivery to Congress, and read it; but did not make a copy. Subsequently he repeated to Wykoff certain portions, which Wykoff in turn was enabled to commit(?) to writing verbatim. The tenacity of memory thus exhibited by Watts and Wykoff seems rather astounding, while Sickles's officiousness in the premises remains to be explained.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Confederate batteries on Freestone still fire at passing vessels, but have not done any damage.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Flag Officer Foote, informed him they would remain with him until time to take the early train for Baltimore, and at six a. m. he was *en route* for Fort McHenry.

The Washington *Globe* of the 13th, says:

"This person, (Ives,) however treasonable his purposes, was, in his errand and demeanor, merely discharging his vocation according to the laudable code, as not only tolerated but patronized by the Secretaries of the Executive Departments under former Administrations. Our long residence of the seat of government has made us acquainted with the old customs disturbed by Mr. Stanton's new rules and regulations. Under a late Administration we heard a Secretary confess that it was his daily habit to give an audience to the Washington news agent of this same *New York Herald*, *to let him see all that was au courant du jour in the way of State policy and Cabinet consultations.* Under a still earlier Administration the familiar friend of another Secretary was brought to light by the exposure of a correspondence in which the complaisance of the official was made a matter of boasting by the newspaper correspondent.

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FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 14, 1862.

Mr. Campbell's Treasury Note resolution was carcused by the Democracy last night, and defeated to-day by a vote of 38 to 40. The people are indignant, and it is considered another great blow to the popularity of the Convention. On the heel of this the Convention turned around and offered a base concession to the Southern Confederacy, which was carried by a vote of 39 to 23; some leading Democrats protesting; this was Hacker's ordinance. Thus with one hand the Convention withholds to the General Government aid to put down rebellion, and with the other holds out concession to traitors with arms in their hands. Of such stuff is this Convention made.

Section 40, on the Legislative Department, was passed in Committee of the Whole. It precludes the State from ever relieving the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the future of any of its obligations.

The Judiciary article was next taken up, but no progress was made. It is more unsatisfactory to the Convention than any article yet presented. It pleases no one, not even its framers.

Mr. Hacker pushed through his ordinance in the Democratic Caucus last night by main strength, and also defeated the bill making Treasury notes a legal tender. He controls a majority of the Democracy. The Egyptians go with him in a solid phalanx.

Siege of Ft. Donelson.

CONTINUED ACTION ALL DAY THURSDAY.

The Fort Surrounded and Rebel Aid Cut Off.

GUNBOAT CARONDELET WORKS BRAVELY.

Colonel Morrison of Illinois, Wounded.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP IN FIELD NEAR FT. DONELSON, }
February 15, 1862—9 a. m. }

Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left, from north to south, nearly surrounding the Fort. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing have been going on since 7½ o'clock a. m. Owing to the extent of our line of action but little has been learned of the result. These, however, that the Captain of Co. I, 7th Ill., has been killed. Gen. McClernand's division is operating on the right wing; Gen. Smith on the left.

We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort until within the last half hour, since when other gunboats are firing on the fort. The force estimated within the breastworks, from best information, is about 15,000. No reinforcements can now arrive, as all communication is cut off. It is now thought that their left redoubt has fallen into our hands. All the officers are acting with great valor, exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army. Gen. Grant and staff have been riding along the lines all the morning, regardless of the grape that is being showered in every direction.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CAMP IN FIELD, NEAR FORT DONELSON, }
February 15th—8 P. M. }

The cannonading and skirmishing have continued briskly all day, but have lately discontinued. A considerable number have been wounded on both sides. The 25th Indiana, which marched boldly up to the intrenchments, had during the day forty of their men wounded—all slightly. The 7th Illinois and 7th Iowa, who have been close to the enemy's fire, lost some men. Among the killed is Capt. Wendall, of Co. I, 7th Illinois; and Col. Morrison, of the 49th Illinois, is wounded.

Birge's sharpshooters have done good service. They kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoniers as fast as they appeared at the guns.

Captain Brink, with a company of cavalry, went around to the left bank of the river, this afternoon, and reports that the gunboat Carondelet received a ten-inch ball through her starboard bow, which rendered eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Capt. Walker, of the Carondelet, says he has dismounted three of the enemy's river guns. The other gunboats had not arrived up to six o'clock this evening.

The enemy's rifle shots and grape have been flying thick and fast about here, all day. Some six shots struck around Gen. Grant and staff this afternoon, while they were riding along the lines. One bullet hit one of the horses of the body guard, near by.

The fort will be stormed in two days if not surrendered before. Our men have driven back the enemy in every instance.

Pillow, Floyd, Johnston and Buckner are said to be here.

One company has been within seventy-five yards of the enemy's intrenchments.

LATER FROM FORT HENRY.

Military Movements---Seizure of Rebel Stores.

A Batch of Southern Dispatches.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT HENRY, Tenn, Feb. 12—10 P. M.

General Lew. Wallace has been left in command of this post and its dependencies. The steamer Illinois, which left here yesterday morning for Paris landing and the mouth of the Sandy, in charge of Colonel John Riggins, Jr., aid to General Grant, with two companies of Birge's sharpshooters, commanded by Capt. Campbell, returned here this evening, loaded down with provisions, flour, tobacco and all manner of stores and goods—the rebel sutlers' entire equipage and baggage of two regiments. The value of property brought down will exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 8th has the following dispatches in reference to the Fort Henry affair:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Hon. John Bell, from Fort Donelson this morning, says that Gen. Pillow was expected at Fort Donelson with eight or ten thousand more troops, by 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Not many lives were lost at Fort Henry. Our forces were driven out principally by shells from the enemy's gunboats.

The Tennessee flag on the Fort was burned between five and six o'clock last evening. Our forces, retreating upon Fort Donelson, were pursued by the enemy. It is reported here (in Nashville) this evening that Fort Henry is inundated. Dr. Cliff, captured at Fishing Creek, has been released, and arrived here this evening. Gen. Pillow has been assigned to the command of Fort Donelson.

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Tilghman, Major Gilmore, Capt. Miller, and about 40 officers and men surrendered with the fort. They remained to cover the retreat. Col. Heimans brought over the rest of the command, about 2,000, in good order to this post, arriving at 11 o'clock last night. Owing to the bad state of the roads and high water, as well as the fact that they were attacked in the rear by the enemy's cavalry, Heimans says it was a matter of impossibility to save the field batteries. Nothing was saved but the small arms. An attack is not expected here until to-morrow.

PARIS, Tenn., Feb. 7, 11:30 P. M.—I have just received information which I think reliable, to the effect that at 11 o'clock to-day three gunboats arrived at the Tennessee river bridge and took possession of it; they turned the draw and passed up the river, firing shelling the town. They did not damage the bridge.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 7.—Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Our forces are retreating to Fort Donelson. Their gunboats are at Danville. The Tennessee river bridge at that place was destroyed by the Federals. No further particulars.

The *Appeal* comments upon the fall of Fort Henry as follows: "According to the best lights before us, we are forced to the conclusion that the Federals obtained but little booty at Fort Henry. It seems now that our authorities in charge of that fort, finding that the high water would prevent them from holding it, concluded to evacuate it, retaining only enough men there to manage the guns. The infantry, ammunition, provisions, and, it is believed, were almost entirely removed before the attack commenced, and hence the Federals found an easy and barren victory. Our forces retired to Fort Donelson, while the steamboats bore away a good portion of the valuables up the Tennessee river."

A dispatch from New Orleans of the 7th says that four hundred and ninety-two Federal prisoners left yesterday for North Carolina to be exchanged.

NORFOLK, Feb. 6.—President Davis informed President Lincoln by the late flag of truce that if the bridge burners in Missouri were hung that Corcoran, Wilcox, Lee and others should be hung in retaliation.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND VICTORY.

Federal Loss, Killed 43—Wounded 140.

Rebel Loss, Killed 30—Wounded 100—Prisoners 3,000.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES OF COMMANDERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 12.—The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived this noon from Burnside's Expedition, with a bearer of dispatches for the Government.

They report the rout of the rebels as complete. 3,000 prisoners were captured, and all their gunboats burned or captured, except two which escaped in the night.

The Federal loss was—killed, 43; wounded, about 140. The rebels had about 30 killed and less than 100 wounded.

The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about 60 vessels. The fleet anchored off Stumpy Point that night, and the next day proceeded to the entrance of Croatan Sound.

After a reconnoissance, the attack was commenced on Friday morning, the Underwriter leading the column. The rebel fleet was attacked and dispersed in half an hour by the navy, while the remainder attacked the land batteries.

The fight continued till dark. During the night 10,000 men were landed, and on Saturday morning 7,000 more. A masked battery of six guns was discovered by the skirmishers, and was attacked in front and on both flanks. The Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the Ninth and Fifty-first New York, and the Tenth Connecticut were particularly engaged. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts and the Tenth Connecticut suffered most severely. The fight lasted only two or three hours, when the battery was abandoned. Our troops pursued and surrounded the rebel camp, and took nearly the whole command prisoners.

O. Jennings Wise was shot twice while endeavoring to escape in a boat. Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut, was killed at the head of his regiment. Lieut. Col. D. Montelle, of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, whose services were voluntary, was killed. Capt. Murphy was were killed above the rank of Lieutenant. Our total loss in killed and wounded is less than 300, and the number killed less than 50.

On Sunday afternoon a fleet of fifteen gunboats started for Elizabeth City, the place shelled, and having been evacuated and partially burned by the rebel troops, was occupied. The Seabird, which was the flag-ship of Com. Lynch, was run down and boarded, and the gallant commander escaped by swimming to the shore.

The news from Elizabeth City was received at Roanoke Island on Monday evening.

Gen. Foster was wounded in the head, and succeeded in escaping to Norfolk. The rebels made no fight after being driven from their entrenchments, but fled to the woods, the Hawkins Zouaves and the 21st Massachusetts.

O. Jennings Wise resisted the storming parties till he was killed, and carried off, when his command retreated with the others to the upper part of the Island, where they laid down their arms.

Elizabeth City was about half burned by the rebel soldiers. The people sent off a deputation to Commodore Goldsborough, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday by Com. Goldsborough, no opposition being offered.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inef

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

STANTON SNUBS THE HERALD.

Not to put too fine a point on it—Mr. STANTON is a trump. Our readers do not know, but we do, that the summary arrest and incarceration of Ives, the Washington man—reporter and correspondent of the New York *Herald*—is a blow at a domination which that infernal sheet has exercised over the Cabinet and War Department, which will be felt, not only in Old Bennett's sanctum, but all over the land.

The story is a long one, but true. When the Republican Administration came in, the *Herald*, which had been one of the most diabolical and unscrupulous of opposition sheets—in a word, the organ of Fernando Wood, and the abettor of the contemplated secession of the city of New York from the Union—continued its attacks upon Mr. Lincoln, the Republican policy, and the efforts which loyal men everywhere were making to preserve the Union. Old Bennett, a renegade Scotchman and a mercenary by education, surrounded by a set of Bohemians, mostly of foreign origin—men of some intellect and no conscience—did not care a button whether the Republic was destroyed or not. He was looking out for the "shekels," and to his vision they were the most abundant in the direction of treasonable endeavor. The old knave, though long a resident of the country, was so thoroughly corrupted by his associations and by his infamous practices, extending through a series of years, that he did not believe in that wealth of patriotism which the thunder of the guns at Fort Sumter awakened; and it was not until a New York mob, composed in part of the men to whose passions he had always ministered, by howling beneath the windows of his establishment, roused him up to a realizing sense of the danger which he had brought upon himself, that he changed his course. He put out the American flag—an emblem that he hates—and reared square around and went, with all sails set, on another tack, apparently resolved to win by his friendship the Administration, the inauguration of which his former treason could not prevent. Mr. Lincoln became at once the best of men and the most profound of statesmen. Mr. Seward was transformed in a day from a dangerous conspirator against the peace of the country into the most lovable of mankind, in Mr. Bennett's estimation, and the work of prostitution went so far, we are sorry to say, as to end in praise of Thurlow Weed. The *Herald's* force at Washington was doubled. The White House was daily besieged by its representatives. A loafer bred and born, a man without education, character, address or ability, was detailed to hunt down the small items of the Presidential Mansion, to bully the War Department, and to do in a general way the coarser lying and most abominable flattery of the *Herald* concern. Considering the fellow's illiteracy and stupidity, he did his work pretty well. It was his practice to walk into the War office and there, as the "man of the *Herald*," to demand favors that no other paper could obtain, and to threaten, in the event of a refusal of his exactions, the vengeance of his principal. Mr. Cameron was weak and yielding; he was in fact a man whom the newspapers had made, and of course he was the man to be sawed by newspaper threats. Mr. Scott, his *alter ego*, and Mr. Tucker, the third in command, partook of the fears and hopes of their chief; hence Mr. Bully always had his way. While the more modest reporters of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, N. Y. *Times*, *Post*, *World* and *Tribune* were set aside upon the plea that public interest would suffer by publication, the *Herald* man was always crammed full; and the *Herald*, reciprocating the cowardice and unfairness by fulsome praise, became in public mendaciously sycophantic to the ruling powers. The domination went, incredible as the tale may appear, to this extent: A reporter of the New York *Tribune* got hold, we know not how, of Adjutant General Thomas's report on the Fremont case, and in the *Tribune* it appeared in advance of any other paper. At this, old Mr. Bennett was wroth. He telegraphed to his man to see Mr. Cameron and find out how this happened.

He, obedient dog, did as he was bid, and in answer to his interrogatories, Mr. Cameron disavowed any knowledge of the affair, and attributed the *Tribune's* success to its enterprise. This was communicated to the *Herald* office, and quick came another message that "*the apology of Mr. Cameron is not sufficient!*" One would say this was sufficiently impudent from Old Bennett to a Cabinet Minister; but it was effective. The *Herald* took new and higher grounds in consequence of the threats that came with the demand; and when Gen. McClellan took command, it was acknowledgedly uppermost. It was possible, any day, for the reporter of the *Herald* to get admission to that officer when even Brigadier Generals on the public service were denied on the plea that, the Commander-in-Chief was busy. In fact, that reporter used to make himself at home at headquarters. "Is Mac in?" "Is Keyes in?" "Is Marcy in?" were his familiar questions, as occasion demanded, at the door; and without waiting for an answer, he would bound up stairs to assert the *Herald's* "rights." He was not unfrequently in the telegraph office, whence war messages of the utmost importance were dispatched; we have heard of his stretching his legs on Keyes's bed while waiting for information to come in; but that he was ever consulted on points of strategy, we have never learned. All this was repaid by puffs which were criminal in the writing and disgraceful to those to whom applied. But the *Herald* got early news; it was *en rapport* with the military branch of the public service; Old Bennett's love of "shekels" was gratified, his self-importance was ministered unto, and all parties were content. While all this was going on at the War Department, Chevalier Wykoff, a whelp, who is now getting his deserts, was discharging more difficult but not more delicate services for the *Herald* in another quarter. He it was who sent on the President's Message in advance, procured—but we forbear.

This was the "situation" when Mr. Stanton came in. The same tactics were tried on him, that were so effective in Mr. Cameron's case; but he proved a rougher customer than the pliant Pennsylvanian. He intended to do right; he was conscious of his own rectitude, and was willing, if not to defy, to hazard criticism. The old reporter of the *Herald* had but indifferent success. On a convenient pretext he was discharged, and this man Ives, a degraded Catholic priest, and like the too many others in the *Herald's* service, a fellow whose character was in inverse proportion to his brains, was detailed to take his place. Ives, if possible, more impudent than his predecessor and more unscrupulous than Bennett, opened with a new act, and attempted to carry matters with a higher hand. Industriously prying Mc-Clellan, who continued complacent—laughing him to the skies—and quietly turning the cold shoulder to Stanton, as much as to say, "Mr. Secretary, you see what we can "do; now look out!" he strutted through the War Department, as an equal of the Secretary. When denied information, it was his wont to threaten with many curses. "I am the representative of the New York "*Herald*; if the Department wants to "quarrel with the *Herald*, it is ready. I "know what I am entitled to, and I will "have my rights!" The hound!—this was a specimen of his talk. Though perhaps never addressed to Mr. Stanton, it came to his ears; and he, not a very forgiving, but a thoroughly earnest and loyal man, set about looking at Mr. Ives's preposterous pretensions. It was found that he had near relatives in the rebel army, that he was a mercenary wretch, that he was the probable author of the secession articles in the *Herald* a year ago, and that his loyalty could be safely doubted—in fact, the suspicion was a fair one that he was a rebel spy. "I will stop "his mouth. Poor Pierce trembled when "the *Herald* threatened, and old Buchanan was in abject terror when it frowned; "but d—n 'em, I will teach them that I am "their master!" said the Secretary in conversation with a Senator. He did, and in this way: Ives had invited a party to breakfast at Willard's where he was domiciled. The members of McClellan's staff were his guests; everything was in readiness for the expected morning (11 o'clock) feast. Ives, just returned from the Department, where he had bullied and threatened more than usual, was in high feather. Surrounded by epaulettes and hemmed in by a cordon of gold lace, he was enlarging upon the power of the *Herald*, and his ability to bend the Government to his will, when in walked a sergeant, clapped Bully Ives on the shoulder, and, out of the inmost circle of his admiring auditors, walked him off on Mr. Stanton's order, toward Fort McHenry, where, as a military prisoner, he is now, we doubt not, telling his beads between his mental homilies on the vanity of human wishes. On his way there the man's abjectness of spirit was seen in the piteousness with which he begged, and the tears with which he asserted his loyalty. And the *Herald*, coming down from the elevation from which it could dictate an apology for Mr. Cameron, and threaten Mr. Stanton with its vengeance, is loud in praise of the hand that dealt it the effective blow. Its threats of vengeance, wielded with such effect at the doors of Departments, prove to have been impotent, and old Mr. Bennett, as he used to do when he was cowhided on the street, turns his welted back to the public to excite sympathy by displaying the spot where the blows fell. Meanwhile Chevalier Wykoff is also in a pickle. This pimp has been overhauled by Congress for contempt. Threats of the *Herald's* wrath could not keep the Sergeant-at-Arms away; and to-day the Chevalier is inditing his notes from a prison, where let all decent men respect a round square around and went, with all sails set, on another tack, apparently resolved to win by his friendship the Administration, the inauguration of which his former treason could not prevent. Mr. Lincoln became at once the best of men and the most profound of statesmen. 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FROM NEW MEXICO.

Hostile Movements of Texans.

A REBEL GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION

Activity Demanded on the Border.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., February 8th.

The Hon. James H. Holmes, Secretary of New Mexico, arrived in this city to-night, en route for Washington from Santa Fe, having left that place on the 26th of January, two days after the mail coach, overtaking it at Fort Union. He has thus been only eleven days and a half coming through to this point, and he would have made the quickest trip to Washington that has yet been made but for a snow storm on the prairie during the past week.

Mr. Holmes leaves for Washington in the morning. He brings important despatches and information relative to the present condition of affairs in that region. Brigadier General H. H. Sibley, of the rebel army, has advanced to within thirty miles of Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande, two hundred miles south of Santa Fe. He has with him three regiments of Texans, numbering about 2,500 men, with two 32-pound siege guns. He has issued the following grandiloquent proclamation in English and Spanish. The effect of this document on the Mexican population was small, as they dread the Texans too much to be affected by windy pronunciamentos:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO.

An army under my command enters New Mexico to take possession of it in the name, and for the benefit, of the Confederate States. By geographical position, by similarity of institutions, by commercial interests, and by failure doubtless, New Mexico pertains to the Confederacy.

Upon the peaceful people of New Mexico, the Confederate States wage no war. To them we come as friends, to establish a government identical in principle, agreeable and advantageous both to them and to us; to liberate them from the yoke of a military despotism, erected by usurpers upon the ruins of the former free institutions of the United States; to relieve them from the iniquitous taxes and exactions imposed upon them by that usurpation; to insure and to revere their Religion; and to restore their civil and political liberties.

The following order, dated at Richmond, which will probably be sent, Four companies of the First Colorado, under Lieut. Col. S. F. Tappan, a well known Kansan, are stationed at Fort Wise in Colorado, three hundred miles from Santa Fe. The boys are of course quite anxious to get into the field. Col. Canby has information that by the 1st of the present rebel movement is successful, another will speedily be made with a view to cut off his eastern communication. In view of this, he urges Gen. Hunter to get to Fort Craig at least 2,000 men to keep open the lines of communication and reinforce his Department, if necessary.

Martial law prevails. Every able-bodied man in the Territory without regard to profession has been drafted for service in the militia. All the ammunition in the hands of the merchants has been taken possession of by the Government. The Indians are very troublesome.

Portions of two Mexican volunteer companies, mutined on account of not receiving their pay, or having to work on the forts and embankments. At Fort Craig one company demanded to be mustered, by the management of Lieut. Col. Tainy, was overawed by the regulars who surrounded them, compelled them to give up their arms, go down on their knees and cheer for the flag, afterwards disbanding the company and sending the men into to join the regular service for three years.

The Legislature passed joint resolutions to adjourn on the 30th of January.

This news ought to have an important influence in urging forward the Southwestern column. Let us give the Texans work to do at home, and thus relieve New Mexico. In place of having to send troops to Col. Canby, we could specially have Col. Canby come to us, by way of Paso. There he can quietly await for both Generals Hunter and Lane. Stop this quarrel and stir up the "Anaconda." There is work ahead for all the "Nap Scenic" energy of which we hear Secretary Stanton possesses so much. Let's have some.

FROM THE ILLINOIS 19TH—OUR CHICAGO ZOUAVES.

Their Camp at Bacon Creek—The Reputation of the Regiment—A just tribute to General Turchin and Colonel Scott—Health of the Regiment—Brigade Drill—Educating the Army, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

BACON CREEK, KY., Feb. 8, 1862.

Let me devote one letter to the 19th Illinois. So many of its devoted friends and admirers, are at the same time your readers that a brief account of its condition and prospects cannot fail to be interesting. "The 19th," as everybody knows, has been severed in "flood and field." The dreadful bridge disaster gave it notoriety throughout the West, and by some good fortune its excellent reputation for discipline and drill has traveled with its name. Whenever I mentioned the 19th, or heard it mentioned, I found it already known as one of the best regiments in the service, until I have gradually come to be almost as proud of it as though I had been a member. More than this, its reputation is justly founded on the very basis on which all others it can best be sustained—the proficiency of the regiment in the skirmish drill. I have not heard of a single American regiment, and but four German regiments, who are supposed to be anywhere nearly equal to them in the skirmish and bayonet drill by the sound of the bugle, without a word being spoken. This is an accomplishment which will, inevitably, when the proper time comes, put them in some position to do themselves credit. While their marchings, and evolutions, and manual of arms, are performed with a precision and a dash, and soldierly bearing few regiments can boast of this one thing sets them just so far ahead, of such regiments as are fortunate enough to equal them in other respects. To Colonel Turchin and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott the boys of the 19th owe their well deserved reputation. Colonel Scott is now in command of the regiment, Colonel Turchin having been appointed to command a brigade, and the gratification of the men at this promotion of their senior officer, is without alloy, for they are transferred to the command of one who is also entirely satisfactory to them. It is most gratifying to see how entirely this officer has won the hearts of his command. His proficiency in all pertaining to the drill and military evolutions, together with his industry, his thoughtfulness, and his unswerving impartiality, have won him the respect of all his command.

Colonel Turchin is, as I have said, in command of a brigade. His reputation as a man of talents as well as military learning and accomplishments, will be offered if opportunity ever occurs by a still more brilliant reputation as a man of military genius. He has at least one true sign of genius. He is utterly absorbed in his profession. They say of Charles Sumner, that one cannot talk on any topic with him without his referring in some way to the subject of slavery. Hence his effectiveness; because the true relation of things to each other cannot be understood without a profound and philosophical insight into the real nature of things. So it is with Colonel Turchin. He seems to look upon military science as the central science, to which all others contribute more or less in order to its final perfection; and it is wonderful to see his new lights in which he places the commonest truths, the new deductions he draws from the the plainest premises, and the ease and rapidity with which he makes his ideas comprehended by military men. His books have not crammed but enriched his mind.

Tactics are to him tools, not a strait waistcoat. He uses them, not they him. The nature of the ground, the moral and physical character of the enemy, the season of the year, the character of the conflicting elements, and a hundred other details and considerations which are of a military character only, he seems to come in connection with with such things are just as much elements in his calculations, as the number of the enemy, "deployed column," "double column," or all the books of military tactics ever written. All this is to be expected of a man who has had a military education—but it is not always found. Comprehensiveness and clearness of details do not always go together. But the most conclusive proofs to me of Col. Turchin's ability are the incessant activity of his mind, his subordination of everything according to its importance in military science, his classification of all mental, moral and physical phenomena as to ordinate, the perfect plainness and simplicity of his ideas, and their independence of technology, and the fact that he is not a brigade-gourmand.

General Mitchell, who, though latterly a man of scientific pursuits, is a graduate of West Point, and is reported to have great military ability, commands this division, which is eight miles from Green River, and is the reserve of this column. I have heard it said that Gen. Mitchell claims the right to advance when a move is made, and that if he insists, he will get it. I know not how this may be, but there are certainly as good troops in this army as any where to be found. The target practice of one of the Ohio batteries under him, the other day, is said to have been the finest ever seen in the department.

The camp of the 19th is and has been since the 1st of January on the north bank of Bacon Creek, and on the west side of the railroad, which is from the depot. From the rear of the camp to the creek is about 150 yards, and from the front about 50 yards. The trees, which were quite numerous about the camping ground, have been cut down, leaving something more of a look out than there was at first, but not a very extensive one even now. Across the creek is a hilly, irregular, open field, of perhaps 200 acres, which is used for brigade drills and target practice. The soil is of limestone formation, and is very fertile, abounds in lime. The water is not so good as that of Green River, though much better than that the rebels have in their camps. Where I am the month of January just 42 hours of sunshine and no more, while it rained as often as every other day. The effect of this dismal weather upon the health of those who in the camp may well be imagined. One hour of the crisp, sparkling air you have in Chicago would work wonders. Camp Douglas is not to blame for this. A problem in our future history will be, why our army were not put into winter quarters like those of the rebels. It is clear now that the want was not an institution of advancing during the winter, and it is equally clear that it would be nearly impossible, even by the most energetic Quartermaster, to keep an army fully supplied with the necessaries of life, but *it is not perfected.*

Notwithstanding all this, the men keep up their spirits and their discipline in a most extraordinary manner. Every forenoon they go through their company drill; every afternoon, when the weather is fair, the whole regiment on brigade drill. The latter is a new feature. Col. Turchin has written a pamphlet on brigade drill, which he has had printed and illustrated with diagrams by the printers of the 19th. It is something quite new, at least to the volunteer portion of our army. From what was told me by Col. Scott of the division under Thomas in pursuit of Zollicoffer's army, I should judge that the same thing or something very similar has been practiced in that army. But so far as I can learn, the colonels and generals of the volunteers are entirely innocent of any such acquisition. Their brigade drills have been of the most feeble kind on a huge scale, moving in deployed or double column, and forming huge hollow squares for cavalry. Col. Turchin's brigade drill is different. He has a regiment of infantry, squadron of cavalry and battery of artillery is made to perform separate and distinct evolutions, and imitates the movements of a mimic division. It is a beautiful sight to see the maneuvers, but as no description would convey an adequate idea of them, or would be interesting to any except military readers, I forbear the attempt. The practice is sometimes quite extensive, covering an area of two miles. In other, with pickets, outposts, reserves, and skirmishers, much of the brigade being out of sight of the rest, and the whole moved by orders carried by the aids—for each orderly has a bugle—and by the sound of the bugle. Ever since Col. Turchin has had command of the brigade, he has worked hard in bringing it to this efficiency. He has educated the field and commissioned officers of the entire brigade by appointing them lessons to recite to him, and by talking to them in twos and fours and illustrating his remarks by those nice little topographical maps which he sketches with such a ready hand. I hope all the other officers will be as hard as Col. Turchin and Gen. Mitchell do. The latter also has at his headquarters, every night, lessons in war read to non-commissioned officers from each regiment, making a class of twenty-four, recite, the lesson having been given out beforehand, by order of the brigade, they prepare themselves. Though civilians may not see the necessity of book learning and thorough drill, and may fear lest our civilians be reduced to the condition of European automatons, it is quite clear that military men are troubled by no such scruples. CASCO.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Expedition from Kansas—Gen. Hunter's Policy—Fremont's Body-Guard—New Bill in the Senate—Arrest of Gen. Stone—A Faithful Dog—The Bogwasing of Treasury Notes—Confirmations—Army Officers—Gen. Smith of Tuscumbia—Items from Accomac.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1862.

The expedition which all the newspapers of Gen. Lane's expedition" must not be suffered to fall through public or private discouragement. The *four pos* with which it was initiated—caused by no act of either Gen. Hunter or Gen. Lane—was wretched enough, tending as it did to demoralize both people and soldiers. Who is responsible for the blunder or the crime, (for it was one or the other), is not yet disclosed. The regiments selected for the expedition were directed by Adjutant General Thomas to report to *Gen. Lane.* This fact is improved by some to show that there was a design in a certain high quarter to insult and irritate Gen. Hunter, who, as the commander of the department, had a right to be first reported to by all the officers coming into his department—it being the object of this unusual order to provoke Hunter to quarrel with Lane and thwart his plans. Others affirm that the expedition is Lane's, and that Lane's exclusively, it was perfectly proper to direct the regiments to report directly to him. This is something for the Conduct of the War Committee to inquire into. The main thing now is to get the expedition started under one general or the other. Hunter is one of the few real *fighting men* of the West Point persuasion, and he has voluntarily declared not once but many times that when he marches an army southward it shall go to the Gulf of Mexico and *not a slave be left in its track.* I do not report this from hearsay or street rumor. I know it. God speed him on his march! Those snarling pro-slavery journals which have derided Gen. Lane, and called him a humbug, and denied that any expedition was ever promised him, will have no cause to rejoice over Gen. Hunter's leadership. He will strike rebellion too hard a blow, when he gets in striking distance, to gain any plaudits from them. The presumption among Gen. Lane's friends is that he will be the commanding edition if he has to go on foot. The resolution of the Kansas Legislature in behalf of his appointment to a Major Generalship, for the purpose of giving him the command of the expedition, will probably not be acceded to; first, because that would not accomplish the object—Gen. Hunter's older commission would still give him the command, and if it were otherwise, the insult to him would be equally wanton and uncalled for—and second, because it would be one more Major Generalship to be already been determined on by Secretary Stanton, if not already sent into the Senate—thus filling up the number admissible under present circumstances. Without knowing who are to be the new Major Generals, I am confident that the announcement of their names will give great satisfaction to the country, though perhaps no name could be mentioned which would be more enthusiastically received than Gen. Lane's.

The arrest and incarceration of Gen. Stone is a stunner no less to the army than to the public. It is regarded by the West Point proslavery school as an alarming innovation that a full-blown Brigadier should be jerked up in that unceremonious way, either for disloyalty, cowardice, or inconceivable blundering. Under which of the three he may be arraigned is not yet disclosed. I imagine, however, it will be the first and last, and that facts will be shown in that connection which will prove him to be a traitor. Gory visions of Ball's Bluff are now revived, and it is disclosed that Stone's official report of that engagement was allowed to be published in advance of its receipt by Gen. McClellan, for the express purpose of preventing its alteration at headquarters. Stone's letter to Sumner will be published next, and before we get to the bottom I presume charges enough will be found to hang the culprit five times.

Those who have read the story of Mr. Spurgeon's faithful dog, that floated back to his boat, rythme its cars as was towed out into the stream, will appreciate the case of Mr. Charles Henry Foster, of North Carolina, who has procured a new proclamation to be issued by Hatteras, calling for an election of members of Congress on the 22d of February, "to fill existing vacancies." Foster came here in July claiming to represent a certain district in North Carolina. He was cast out. Then he came back in December claiming to represent a different district. An investigation was had, and the election was proved to be a arrant forgery, and Foster confessed it. Then the President appointed him Marshal of North Carolina, and the Senate by unanimous vote cast him out again. He will now probably come back representing all the districts in North Carolina at once. Faithful dog that he is!

Senator Pearce of Maryland proved by documentary evidence on Friday, that the statements which I made some time since, relative to the charges of fraud on the part of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the engraving contract, were true—that is, that the contract was made by Mr. Cisco in New York, and that no grounds exist for impeaching either Mr. Chase or Mr. Harrington in the premises.

Very natural errors have been made in reporting confirmations of army officers. It should be remembered that no names in the Army Register, whose commissions date later than August 6th, 1861, were acted on at the last session of the Senate. Gen. Burnside's name is the last one, in the official list of Brigadiers, that was confirmed at the extra session. Gen. Lockwood comes next. He has not been confirmed. C. F. (Peticoat) Smith has not been confirmed, but he will be in the charge against him of negro catching is disproved. All other charges adverse to him have been satisfactorily explained away, and there may be no doubt as to my personal knowledge of the fact, I will say that I have seen the papers regarding each and every charge against him, and more especially the one in opposition to Gen. Smith's confirmation the other day came principally from the pro-slavery side of Senate—the charge being he had not displayed enough zeal in catching negroes. This may have been *assumed* indignation in order to help him. Mr. Pike of Maine, in his speech in the House the other day, made the assertion that loyal men enough could not be found in Northampton county, on the eastern shore of Virginia, to take the post-offices. This is one of the statements denied by Gen. Dix some time since. I do not know where Mr. Pike got his information. It is not customary for members of Congress to make important statements of fact on the mere strength of newspaper paragraphs, unless they are confirmed by other and incontestable evidence. Whence I conclude that Mr. Pike has derived his knowledge, confirming my statements published in December last, either from persons in the employ of the Expedition, or from the Conduct of the War Committee. The latest item from the eastern shore is in the form of a proclamation by Col. Littleton, of Accomac county, forbidding negroes to go on board any boat for oyster fishing except with a written permit from their masters.

Illegal Restraint of Insane Persons.

[From the Boston Journal, Tuesday.]

The special legislative committee to whom was referred the subject of the illegal restraint of persons alleged to be insane, had a hearing Monday morning. Rev. Preston Cummings made a lengthy statement of the evils which result from the laxity of the present laws upon the matter, showing the numerous opportunities afforded for sending without examination, to both public and private institutions, persons who for any reason their friends or relatives may desire to have out of the way. In the discussion upon this point, several members of the committee related instances within their own knowledge where wives had been thus confined by husbands on various pretexts, and one case was mentioned where the wife of a clergyman, having become addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, was sent to an insane hospital, and there died.

Mr. Cummings, who has had personal experience in insane asylums, says the effect upon the patient is much worse when he is sent to the hospital by his friends without the intervention of the law, because, believing that they are not rightfully there, their feeling of confidence in their friends is destroyed, and what they consider their betrayal becomes a source of continual and harassing complaint, and frequently tends to fasten the insanity upon them for life. Where they are sent to it legal by order of court or of judges, on the contrary, they submit quietly to the law, and entertain no feelings of resentment against it. To illustrate this, a calculation based upon the returns of the Worcester Hospital for twenty-one years showed that the number of those who recovered after having been sent to the hospital by their friends was but fifty per cent. in comparison with those sent by authority of law.

Celebration of Secession at New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, alluding to the parade in that city on the 26th ult., the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of Louisiana's secession from the old Governmeut, says:

We reckon there were about 15,000 men on the ground, and the line, which was formed on the north side of Canal street, the right resting on Rampart street, extended to the levee, and thence to the south side as far as the horse railroad station, or very near to it. All the corps forming this line were finely uniformed, and, with few exceptions, completely equipped and armed, and nothing could be more pleasing to a patriotic heart than the sight of those thick columns of citizen-soldiery marching along the grand boulevard of Louisiana, with banners unfurled, and preceded by numerous brass bands. In spite of a mischievous breeze, which at times blew dust in the eyes of the ladies, the procession on the weather was favorable for a parade, and we have seldom seen a more splendid turnout of their fashion and beauty. They filled the broad sidewalks, the verandahs, the balconies, and every window of that long street, and thousands of them stood for hours facing the line, bravely as their brothers and husbands will, in case of emergency, face the fire of the enemy.

"After the review and the dismissal of the Confederate regiment, Capt. Hunton, the captain of the first company of Confederate Guards at its organization, invited that company to partake of a collation at the St. Charles Hotel. They were accompanied by the regimental band, Charles Jaeger, leader, and on arriving at the hotel found a sumptuous repast ready to receive and refresh them. Several toasts appropriate to the day and occasion were proposed, accompanied by eloquent speeches and responses, and were honored in the most enthusiastic manner.

"In another room, the Governor, the generals and their staffs were at the same moment partaking of a similar enjoyment, and in the rotunda below another company were refreshing themselves after the fatigues of the day. So that the St. Charles Hotel, for an hour or two after the parade, was the center of no little hurry and enjoyment.

"And there were many other similar social and festive reunions at which there was much conviviality and hilarity. The great sentiment of the day was the independence of Louisiana—gave point to many toasts and speeches, and, on the whole, we may say the day of the decision was most enthusiastically as well as generally celebrated."

The President Commander-in-Chief—Results so far.

[Washington cor. (8th) N. Y. Eve. Post.]

The President stated yesterday to several of his friends that the recent victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was of the utmost importance, and it was intended to follow it up immediately; and that the victories which the Government expected to win over the rebels in the next two or three months would put to flight all thoughts of foreign meddling in our affairs. The fact was distinctly announced that the Government was fully determined to press onward at once upon the enemy, and thus answer the just expectations of the people.

This conversation has the more importance from the well-known fact that Mr. Lincoln has lately taken the management of the war into his own hands. This is the true explanation of the statements in the newspapers that Gen. McClellan was relieved of his general command of the armies of the United States, and Mr. Stanton was really in charge of the general management. There has been no formal change, but the President has quietly assumed his constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Of course in doing this he commits the more active duties of that office to his Secretary of War. One of Mr. Stanton's recent orders was issued "by order of Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief," &c., &c. Heretofore similar orders have been issued "by order of Gen! McClellan." The change at once attracted attention here. Mr. Lincoln frankly avows his purpose to push the war to a speedy conclusion, and admits that the people are right in demanding that when they are taxed so roundly, as it is proposed to tax them, something shall be done toward extinguishing the rebellion. A Western Governor was recently with the President, and he said him: "Will the people of the West sustain the Government through the onerous taxation which must be imposed upon them?" The reply was emphatic. "They will endure *anything*, if they are convinced *that they have a Government.*"

Conference Meeting of Deserted Wives

[From the New York World, 13th.]

A curious meeting occurred on Monday afternoon at the office of a legal gentleman in Leonard street, being no less than a convention of would-be grass-widows and widowers who are desirous of the passage of the divorce bill referred in the State Legislature by Mr. Ramsey, providing that abscondment shall be a sufficient ground for divorce. The meeting was somewhat impromptu, being called only by a brief advertisement in an obscure Sunday paper, and but few were therefore present. Both sexes were represented, but the masculine of unfaithful spouses predominated. The meeting being in a somewhat retired place, a number of those present burning, like Dido, with the memory of great injuries and cruel fates, narrated their experience with considerable energy and volubility. Some of the parties were well satisfied that their faithless partners had been guilty of adultery, but were unable to bring evidence sufficient to gain a divorce. It is said that there are eight hundred feminine candidates for divorce on the ground of abandonment and ill-treatment in this city.

☞ One W. W. Stebbins has been arrested at Ottawa, Ill., for passing counterfeits of the Blue Hill Bank, Dorchester, Mass. The counterfeits came to him in a letter which was opened by mistake by another Stebbins, and the discovery being made of the money, it was sealed up again and a watch set upon him who should circulate it.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, of the 10th, says:

Mr. Lincoln's young son, William, who was so dangerously ill last week, is rapidly recovering, but his younger brother, Thaddeus, is now sick with a fever and severe cold. The President is a most devoted parent, passing nearly the whole night at the bedside of his sick children.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

A NEEDED GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY WORK.

CONCLUSION OF HON. I. N. ARNOLD'S REPORT.

Great Britain has, by means of her Canadian canals, facilities for bringing gunboats and vessels of war from the St. Lawrence and the ocean into the lakes. This is an advantage not to be overlooked, and it can only be equalized by the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence are built to pass vessels from the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, 181 feet long, 44½ feet beam and 9 feet draft. The Welland Canal, around the Falls of Niagara, connecting Lakes Ontario and Erie, is capable of passing vessels 142 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 10 feet draft. It is understood that Great Britain has a large number of gun boats capable of being taken through these canals. We must command the outlet of Lake Huron and the entrance to Lake Erie by Fort Gratiot and Fort Wayne, and provide arms for our Lake craft. Thus we can maintain our superiority.

Referred to the advantages growing out of the Canadian Canals brings me to the consideration of the importance of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for military purposes. It will be observed that while we are prohibited from placing vessels of war on the lakes, Great Britain can accumulate gunboats at her pleasure in the St. Lawrence, and by her canals bring them into Lake Erie. We must remedy this by enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal. As early as 1823, Congress authorized the the State of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan. A strip of land was granted to the State of Illinois for the purpose of aiding in opening a Canal. The work was surveyed and commenced in 1836. It commences at Chicago and runs to Lasalle, the head of navigation on the Illinois river, a distance of about ninety miles. It was originally designed to make what was called the "deep cut, which was to use Lake Michigan as a feeder. The work was more than half completed on this basis, but owing to financial difficulties, the work was stopped in 1848, and it was completed in 1848, on the high level, and fed by the Chicago, Calumet, Desplaines, Kankakee and Fox rivers. The cessation of the grand idea of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi for military and commercial purposes is the great error of the age. In effect, commercially, it turns the Mississippi into Lake Michigan, and makes an outlet for the Great Lakes at New Orleans and for the Mississippi at New York. It brings together the two great systems of water communication of our country.

This communication, so vast, can be effected at a small expense, and with no long delay. It is but carrying out the plan of nature. A great river, rivalling the St. Lawrence in volume, at no distant day was discharged from Lake Michigan by the Illinois to the Mississippi. Its banks, its currents, its islands and deposits can still be easily traced, and it only needs a deepening of the present channel for a few miles to reopen a magnificent river from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The Illinois and Michigan Canal would give us equal advantages, as far as it goes. The Military Commission, of this Board, being, as is understood, about to report in favor of this work, we forbear to dwell upon the subject further, and will say that the number of those who concurred after having been sent to the hospital by their friends was but fifty per cent. in comparison with those sent by authority of law.

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HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.,

REVOUS DISEASES,

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

LANGUOR,

NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION,

INSANITY,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

SOUR STOMACK,

SICK HEADACHE,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

ARCTIC PLUSH

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—594 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. no19-b36-6m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION

NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY

INJURES THE BOILERS,

BUT GREATLY INCREASES

FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating by using

FULTON'S COMPOUND.

For sale only by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,

No. 181 LAKE STREET.

no6-b135-1y

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas.

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no28-b276-6m

Hats, Caps and Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

By the Sole at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE

WORKS, WM. TENNENT, 197 South Clark street, Dyers of Merinoes, Mousselaines de Laines, Cashmeres of all Kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Dyers of Kid Gloves. Bleaching and Cleaning done fine and in a superior manner. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 5966. se28-1y

Corsets.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

No. 181 LAKE STREET,

Between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago.

Ice, Wood Coffins and Records of all sizes, always stored with Hearses and Carriages, and will be furnished on the shortest notice. Terms low and all kept in the Cemetery.

Banking and Exchange.

HIGHEST PRICE

PAID FOR

AMERICAN GOLD.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.

fe13-b283-3w

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST

United States Treasury Notes.

The first coupon due on the above Notes will be cashed on presentation to the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chicago.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE

OFFICE OF

ALEXANDER & CO.,

No. 156 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank.) sidelight.

Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Jy18-b267-1m

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

Are redeemed by bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 84 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—The genuine bills are red. United—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown, Cashier. jy4-b210-3m

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments.

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

de13-b276-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de13-b281-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.

REFERENCE BANK: {de14-b285-3m} FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no25-b309-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,)

New York, Oct. 5th, 1863. ly

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7-30 Three United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000 Notes, with the Coupons of the 15th of August attached, ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7-3-10, and can supply either Bonds or Organization and Stock.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oct31-p276-6m J. T. VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. se24-p261-6m

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. jy7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first days of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

E. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jy27-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

au29-b9-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public

☞ Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notices of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Hereinbefore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented, for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated the 20th day of May, A. D., 1863.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. ly18-c277(oct)-6d

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraph Office.

se15-p269-6m

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Parties having clear

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

Can obtain LOANS promptly at 126 Lake st.

CHAMBERLAIN & CO.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-1y S. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS.

99 South Clark Street,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Wholesale and Retail. Instruments repaired in the best manner. Orders from Dealers, Bands and Individuals in every article in demand.

At the lowest N. York Prices.

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Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL

WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5146.

se13 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW

THE DIME CREEPER,

The nicest thing in the world to prevent falling in slippery weather. Also,

Just Received,

Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED

STUB TOE SKATES.

These Skates are used in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in preference to all others.

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 103 LAKE STREET.

SKATE EMPORIUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.

CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates of every description, for the Holidays.

GEO. T. ABBEY, n 126 Lake street. de27

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best PREMIUM Flour in the city—pure Buckwheat.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Choice Spring Wheat Flour.

White Winter Wheat Flour.

Extra Fine Flour, from Spring Wheat.

Feed for sale by the car load or in the store.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

se20

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 13, 1862.

Convention met. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Gen. Singleton moved to dispense with the further consideration of the Hacker Ordinance still Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Concurred in.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Underwood rose to a question of privilege. He was wrongly reported as having classed fourteen gentlemen as Abolitionists. He only remarked that his Democratic friends said he associated with fourteen Abolitionists. As some of the Democratic members looked upon an Abolitionist as being as bad as a Secessionist, he wished to correct the report.

USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. Edwards obtained the use of the hall for the Sangamon Bible Society, on the 22d inst.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS FOREWORDS.

Mr. Singleton moved that unfinished business be postponed till to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m. Concurred in.

Mr. Reily rose to correct the report of his remarks.

MRS. DOUGLAS'S LETTER.

The President laid before the Convention his letter to Mrs. Douglas, transmitting the resolutions of condolence of the Convention to that lady, and her reply thereto. I yesterday transmitted Mrs. Douglas's reply.

Mr. Thornton moved that the letters be published with the proceedings of the Convention. Adopted.

FROM SECRETARY OF CANAL BOARD.

William Gooding, Secretary of Canal Board, communicates that the amount of funds, scrip, &c., registered, instead of being $8,125,000, is but $8,000,760.34; and the Trustees, as shown by their last report, have paid on this account $776,763.46, leaving $7,223,994.88 unpaid, without considering any payments (if any were made) from the State Treasury. The amount paid is more than the 25 per cent. dividends declared; but some items of the principal were paid in full. Ordered printed.

EXPENSES OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Secretary presented a communication, enclosing letters from the Clerks of Cook, Lasalle, Adams, Vermillion and Iroquois counties, showing the expenses of the Boards of Supervisors of those counties for a series of years. They are as follows:

COOK.

Board in session.	No. members.	Expenses.
1857	31	$3,977.00
1858	17	2,944.00
1859	21	2,209.00
1861	42	3,067.00
1861	27	3,189.00
Total	130	$16,719.00
Average	42	

This makes 5,040 days in 5 years, provided the members were in regular attendance, which, at $6 per day, is $30,000, leaving $6,839 for mileage.

LASALLE COUNTY.

1857	$762.50	1860	1,000.00
1858	755.00	1861	1,382.50
1859	931.00		

VERMILION COUNTY.

1857	$977.71	1860	657.25
1858	1,126.81	1861	740.60
1859	970.00		
Total for five years			$3,324.47

The communication was referred to the Committee on Township Organization and 500 copies ordered printed.

THE GOVERNOR REFUSES TO BE INSTRUCTED.

Gov. Yates sent in a communication asking to correct an error in the report of January 29 to resolutions of the Convention dated January 29. The error is that it was stated that Thos. J. Turner resigned on January 29 in service as one of the Board of Army Auditors. The error was a clerical one, and it was made, says the Governor, the pretense for malicious influences, inquiring into the unworthy motive of insisting on Mr. Henderson's withdrawing his resignation in order that Mr. Woodworth might pass the account which, but shortly before, the Army Auditors (two) insisted ought to be allowed. It appears that Mr. Henderson declined the Governor's appointment, and the Governor did not telegraph to to Chicago for Mr. Woodworth, nor did he know that the latter had come to Springfield. From the beginning the Governor insisted that the account of the head for pulling the transportation could not be charged against the 7 per cent. gross proceeds coming to the State, and that it was properly chargeable against the United States and not against this State.

The Governor also says:

"I desire to say, with the utmost respect, that I do not acknowledge the right of your honorable body to instruct me in the performance of my duty, and I shall feel myself bound to regard your instructions in the light of suggestions, which I shall adopt when I think them right, and not otherwise, holding myself responsible alone to the Constitution and the people who elected me to the station I hold.

"I have great regard for the members of this Convention, and believe that they are fully capable in wisdom and experience to make suggestions which will be of great service to me, and I shall always be thankful to them for their advice."

MORE INFORMATION FROM THE AUDITOR.

The Auditor presented a communication in which he gives a statement showing the corporators of all banks organized under the General Banking Law of this State, and their assignees, where their names appear. He says he has had no correspondence with any member of the present Legislature, touching the manner in which the Banking Law should be executed. There are on the files of his office a large amount of voluminous correspondence with members of the present Legislature touching a variety of other subjects, of a purely private business character, which is of no public interest.

A STAY LAW ASKED FOR.

A communication was presented from citizens of ——— county asking for the passage of a stay law. Laid on table.

A MORMON LADY.

A communication was presented from a lady asking, on account of the war and the number of widows, that the Convention pass a law allowing a man to take unto himself two wives, or at least a bigamous wife. It was referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights, on motion of Mr. Burr of Scott.

TREASURY NOTES FOR TAXES.

Mr. Singleton offered an ordinance making Treasury Notes receivable for taxes. After considerable debate it was made the special order for 3 P. M.

THE K. G. C.'S AGAIN.

Mr. Hanna's resolution, asking that members holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy or belonging to the Knights of the Golden Circle be expelled, was then taken up and a warm debate followed.

Mr. Hanna demanded its passage.

Mr. Vandeveer opposed it. He said he was not going to vote for the resolution until he knew what kind of a society the K. G. C.'s was. It might be a good society. He asked Mr. Hanna if he knew all about it.

Mr. Hanna answered No!

Mr. Vandeveer. Then as you know nothing about it, you ought to say nothing about it.

Mr. McNeglery moved to add Abolitionists to the resolution.

Mr. Dement made a characteristic speech.

The yeas and nays on the amendment were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Williamson, Buckmaster, Childs, Ficklin, Finnie, Joslyn, McNeely, Singleton, Smith of Carroll, Stinson, Templeton, Underwood, Vandeveer, Webber, Young—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Armstrong, Bartley, Brooks, Burr, Burns, Campbell, Dement, Edwards, Fuller, Gale, Glenn, Graham, Hanna, Jackson, Lawrence, Lieb, Manning, Merrill, Morton, Mulkie, Narramore, Newcomer, O'Brien, Pinckney, Pinkerton, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Sholem, Sloan, Smith of Saugamon, Snyder, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Tanner, Thompson, Thornton, Wall, Waters, Wedgley, Wentworth, Wilson, Wolfe, Woodson, Wright—48.

On motion the resolution then passed.

In yesterday's letter I stated that this resolution was defeated, but this was an error.

A HIT FROM BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Miscellaneous Corporations be instructed to inquire and report whether or not, and if so, how many and which of the members of this Convention are stock-holders in any, and if so, what corporation in this State, and whether or not any such members have, and if so, how many and whom, having seats in this Convention that are now, or since their election as members have been employed as attorneys by any corporation in this State, and if so, by what corporation.

Passed amid laughter.

OLD CANAL LANDS.

Mr. Young offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to furnish this Convention with the names of all persons to whom he has issued deeds for Canal lands belonging to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, since the creation of the present Board of Trustees, under or since the creation of said Board of Trustees, with the date of said deeds, and the amount of the purchase money paid for said lots or lands, and the date of such sale. Also

Resolved, That the Trustee of the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the part of the State be requested to inform the Convention what amount of money, if any, and the amount of notes or obligations of any kind given for the sale of lands or lots or material belonging to said Canal, have been handed over to him by his immediate predecessors, and if he has received any money on such notes or obligations, and if so what amount.

The resolutions were adopted.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

B. G. Wright, of Rural, Rock Island county, Ill., presented to the Convention, through Mr. Edwards, a resolution, asking that the distinction between State and Federal Sovereignty be accurately defined in the Constitution. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

FORMATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

Two petitions were presented by Mr. Thornton requesting that Sec. 2 of Art. 8 of the present Constitution be so amended as to leave the decision of the formation of a new county to a majority of the legal voters residing in the district to be so formed into said county, and also may by petition request, and by vote confirm, the act of the Legislature. Referred to Committee on New Counties.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thornton then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on Legislative Department. Carried, and Mr. Singleton took the Chair.

A lengthy debate took place upon Railroads, and without coming to a vote the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

GOOD FOR WALL.

Mr. Wall moved, as a standing rule of the Convention, that no member be allowed to speak for more than ten minutes.

TREASURY NOTES FOR TAXES.

After some considerable debate the Convention took up the special order, being the question of receiving Treasury notes for taxes.

The Report of the Committee on Revenue, it will be remembered, declared the receipt of Treasury notes for taxes inexpedient. Instead of that report, Mr. Singleton submits the following:

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Illinois, in Convention assembled, That until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, it shall be lawful, and is hereby declared to be the duty of all collectors of revenue within this State, whether said revenue be for state, county, city, township, or district purposes, or any other purpose, for which taxes, fines or assessments are authorized by law to be collected, to receive in payment of the same what is commonly denominated Treasury Notes, or any other paper issued by the Government of the United States, to circulate as money, and the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and all other officers or agents, are hereby required to receive the same in payment of all public dues.

A very lengthy debate was had upon this ordinance. Mr. Singleton made a gallant and desperate fight in its favor, but he failed to pass it. The Republicans went against it on the ground of its unconstitutionality, many of the Democrats by reason of their inveterate opposition to paper money, and others of them for other reasons.

A number of amendments were introduced and voted down, and finally a vote on the passage of the ordinance, as above, was had with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Jersey, Bartley, Brooks, Burr, Burns, Campbell, Dement, Gale, Hanna, Jackson, Joslyn, Singleton, Stevenson, Stone Terry, Waters—17.

NAYS—Messrs.—Allen of Williamson, Anthony, Armstrong, Buckmaster, Childs, Edwards, Fuller, Ficklin, Finnie, Glenn, Graham, Lawrence, Lieb, Manning, Merrill, Morton, Mulkie, Narramore, Newcomer, O'Brien, Pinckney, Pinkerton, Purple, Reily, Richmond, Ross, Sholem, Sloan, Smith of Saugamon, Snyder, Starne, Stevenson, Stone, Tanner, Thompson, Thornton, Wall, Waters, Wedgley, Wentworth, Wilson, Wolfe, Woodson, Wright—48.

So the resolution was lost.

Mr. Brandon planted his seed on the 25th of May, upon a white clover sod, just broken, and the syrup was unequaled. He attributed this result to vegetable manure caused by the decomposition of the sod.

TREATMENT AFTER PLANTING.

Mr. Bower gave the cane the same treatment as corn.

Mr. Baggs did the same.

Mr. Sly advocated thorough cultivation, and insisted that the cause of the numerous failures in the cultivation was the lack of thoroughness.

Mr. Knapp presented two specimens of syrup—one made from cane grown on rich manured soil, and the other on light soil, showing a decided superiority in favor of the latter in all desirable qualities.

Mr. Reed had found that, in clayey ground, the sprouted blade of the seed was sometimes unable to penetrate the crust; for instance, after a shower, and a warm sun. In such cases he raked the surface of the hill, broke the crust, and the plant vegetated rapidly.

STRIPPING AND HARVESTING.

Mr. Reed uses a common lath, with which he strikes downwards, stripping the leaves from the bottom with a single blow.

Mr. Foster uses two wooden swords, one in each hand.

Mr. Hill did not wish his cane stripped long before he manufactured it. The cane might lay for months after it be cut, if it be not frosted, and the joints are not bruised. He binds the stalks in bundles, and piles it in such a manner that the air circulates freely throughout the entire mass.

Mr. Gates had a specimen of syrup in his possession, made from cane which had frozen and thawed, and he considered it the best sample he had seen.

Mr. Meacham advised all growers to keep their cane where it shall not be exposed to alternate thawing and freezing. It would sour and become worthless.

Mr. Hill said there was no virtue in cane tops, and advised growers to discard them and throw them away.

Mr. Reed thought differently. He had experimented with tops and butts, and he found that the notion that the saccharine matter was located in the butt of the stock was all fudge.

Mr. Brandon had succeeded in getting a good product from suckers.

Mr. Reed had found that the longer the cane can remain in bulk after harvesting, the better. It must be cut before frosted in the field; afterwards, no matter how much they frost, if it does not freeze and thaw, the better will be its condition.

MANUFACTURING.

Mr. Reed uses one of Gates's crushing mills, and finds that it does excellent service. He uses Cook's evaporator with general success. He boiled his juice with fire, and with the care taken by him, considered his syrup as good as Belcher's. There is nothing peculiar in the process. He boils and skims until the syrup indicates 35 degrees by the saccharometer. In making sugar he used the lower stalks, expressed the juice, then added of that much water, and, after boiling a short time, infused a solution of nutgall, tested and boiled; the nutgall is the solution of the gummy impurities, bringing them to the surface, leaving the residue very clear; then filter through sand and charcoal, and boil down to 38 degrees, when granulation will commence. The molasses will separate from the crystals, and in a few days the operation is complete.

Mr. Luce manufactures the syrup by steam, and uses Gates's mill; rakes the first scum with the escape steam of the boiler; after the scum is taken off, the syrup is drawn into an evaporator, and steam applied until it reaches the boiling point. When the scum is removed; boils rapidly and skims till the density, as indicated by the saccharometer, is 36 degrees. After clarification, he adds lime in the proportion of three ounces to twenty gallons of the syrup. The object of the lime is to prevent the accumulation of froth.

Mr. Gates's mill crushes 60 pounds of sugar of superior flavor, but inferior in color. The difficulty in the manufacture of sugar was, in his opinion, owing to the presence of gum, which, by evaporation, he had found, lay wholly in the joints of the cane. The vegetable "twang" had its origin here also—the juice presented when the joints were taken out. In good seasons and upon land not manured, the yield is large. Light sandy soils produce sugar more largely. He usually boils syrup to 36 degrees while hot, equaling 40 degrees cold.

The discussion was here closed, leaving several points named by the committee untouched, and after examining the beautiful specimens of sugar and syrup presented by the members, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

SAMPLES OF STRIFF AND SUGAR.

At least a hundred different samples of syrup and sugar were presented, in every shade of granulation, some of them with just a murky tinge, indicating the presence in a slight degree of the crystal; the others being one-half, and in some instances the whole of the composition, in a granulated or crystallized condition. The Chicago Refinery exhibited a specimen of their plantation syrup, and a sample of unrefined sugar from grown in Lodin, which had been submitted to chemical analysis, and found to contain 56 per cent. of sugar and 18 per cent. of grape sugar, the balance being gluten and water.

Of sugar the samples were numerous, satisfactorily demonstrating the fact that sugar can be produced from syrup in this climate. On the arriving at this result was diversified. Each manufacturer arrived at the same end by pursuing a slightly different path. One specimen of exceedingly admired was a sample of sugar from Beis Luce of Plainfield, Will county, consisting of crystals large and well defined, about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, which, when pulverized, equalled in flavor the best loaf sugar; a sample from Keokuk, Iowa, equal to the best New Orleans product presented by the Refinery; a sample from C. P. Gates of Chicago, and another from Mr. Meacham of DuPage—the former resembling refined New Orleans sugar, and the latter bearing some likeness, both in color, consistency and flavor, to common domestic maple sugar.

SORGHUM CIDER AND RUM.

A sample of cider, made by Rev. Royal Reed of Joliet, from the skimmings, was examined and favorably reported upon by the Convention. Also a specimen sample of sorghum rum, distilled from the skimmings and washings of the boilers, which is a liquor 20 per cent. above proof, and it is said by physicians to be valuable for its medicinal qualities, its peculiar action being a diuretic.

Hard Rubber Trusss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER

TRUSS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER ROGERS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture that has never been known before. Call and examine it. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects:

1st. The wearer finds no pain in the Pad. It is made of Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body. NO BRASS, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. Will not corrode. NOT A FOOD PLACE. does not PRESS OR INJURE the CORD, never becomes FILTHY, and is always CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 5,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. Abscesses can be given or cured CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable truss for the use. Gentlemen who had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this Instrument in every case to do what is represented, or they will not charge any part of the purchase money paid for said Truss. Any person sending this Instrument as a pattern, will be furnished with a perfect fit. Also, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Pessaries, Shields, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Belts, Bathing Drawers, Gum Elastic Goods of every description, Medicated Vapor Baths, Electric Machines, Magnetic Machines, Inhalers, Nebulizers, Vaporizers, Ear Trumpets, Artificial Eyes, Shields, Rubber Bed Pans, Urinals, Syringes, Atomizers, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Sheeting, Rubber Tubing, Rubber Cloth, Rubber Bandages, Rubber Bibs, Rubber Aprons, Rubber Dressing Gowns, Rubber Coats, Rubber Hats, Rubber Caps, Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes, Rubber Overshoes, Rubber Canes, Rubber Pocket Flasks, Rubber Pocket Books, Rubber Purses, Rubber Combs, Rubber Brushes, Rubber Tobacco Pouches, Rubber Money Belts, Rubber Portfolios, Rubber Pocket Combs, Rubber Pocket

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

THE CITY.

Attention.

We are in want of files of the TRIBUNE from Sept. 13th to Oct. 1st, 1861. * Any persons having such—news dealers especially, will confer a great favor by leaving them at this office.

☞See advertisement "Steam Flouring Mill for sale."

THE OGDEN SKATING PARK.—The ice upon this park is in prime condition. The Great Western Band is announced for this afternoon.

CARNIVAL.—There will be a grand carnival at the Central Skating Park this evening. Ice is in excellent condition.

THE LAST CHANCE.—This is the last day that Prof. Fowler devotes to phrenological examinations. Any whose heads have not been examined, and who are curious as to the contents of their crania, should call at the Sherman House immediately.

FOR THE "NINETEENTH."—Capt. Charles J. Shepley, Company I, 19th Illinois regiment, is now in the city, and will return to camp next Wednesday, and will take with him letters or small packages for the soldiers in the camp if left at the TRIBUNE office.

"A STRANGE STORY."—This new novel by Bulwer has been received by J. R. Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place. He has also Lloyd's maps of Kentucky and Virginia, and a fresh supply of Maj. Winthrop's "John Brent" and "Cecil Dreeme."

GONE TO JOLIET.—Deputy Sheriff Wm. Gray started yesterday morning for Joliet, with Pe-Murray, Michael Raines and John Horner, convicted at the January term of the Circuit Court. Murray, it will be remembered, was convicted of manslaughter in killing John O'Neil, a soldier from Camp Douglas.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—Col. Brackett having received [marching orders, and deeming it necessary to devote his entire time to his regiment to prepare it for immediate duty, has resigned the command of Camp Douglas. His successor is Colonel J. W. Bell, of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, who assumed command of the camp on Thursday.

THE CHURCHES commenced with the reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures by Rev. James Pratt, and a fervent and eloquent prayer by Rev. Robert Boyd, after which followed

THE ADDRESS BY REV. JAMES PRATT.

The President said: By a vote of the Board of Managers it was considered proper that a statement in regard to the incipiency of this institution and the subsequent progress of events. I cannot help feeling that the thought of such a benevolent institution is the direct work of God and that it comes to us through one of his servants. I cannot but feel that God has had it in his mind for the children of this and other years of thought and consideration she should have given this thought a practical shape. Some time since a meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held and the means and prospects were fully canvissed; the result was the clear conviction that now was the time. But in the establishment of the institution many questions arose. Another meeting was called, a constitution adopted and officers elected. At a subsequent meeting the by-laws were matured. This house was taken at a rent of $30 per month, temporarily. Although commodious and respectable, it is evidently not the house for such an institution. We need a one story house for we cannot climb very high in the air. Already, with only two inmates, we have experienced the difficulty attendant upon getting up flights of stairs, but we must be content until this house is burned, behind the age of the aged, conducted them to rich entertainments and bestowed upon them presents. It was their time of free intercourse and new countries that, in the eager rush for position and power, so little attention was paid to old age. There was no public charity that was unfounded in this reverence and it was God's order that we should learn the first lessons of virtue from age. This institution was a public blessing. The inmates who shall come here are a legacy of virtue to God's people. It was among the friendless whom Christ labored. The charity has its inception in this reverence age and the sanctity of woman's character. Let our merchants come here, show them these venerable ones and they will give you a check for any amount. He rejoiced that the enterprise was commenced in prayer; let it continue in prayer and success must crown your efforts.

REV. MR. COOPER paid a touching tribute to the excellence of the institution. He believed that God would bless it. So far as he could ascertain, it was of God and the officers should go forward in their work without hesitation. Words would not be necessary among Christians to advocate such an institution. Men would open their hearts and hands liberally as soon as they saw what was needed.

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The services closed with the reading of the constitution, prayer and benediction by Rev. James Pratt, D. D.

Departure of Waterhouse's Battery.

The men attached to Capt. Waterhouse's battery, numbering one hundred and fifty, left for Cairo last evening. The battery is officered as follows:

CAPTAIN—A. C. Waterhouse.
SENIOR FIRST LIEUTENANT—J. R. Abbott.
JUNIOR FIRST LIEUTENANT—John A. Rich.
SENIOR SECOND LIEUTENANT—Wm. Chandler.
JUNIOR SECOND LIEUTENANT—L. W. Woodward.

The battery is composed of six superior James' rifled cannon. When the organization was commenced, it was contemplated to attach it to the Fifty-first infantry. Colonel Webster, of the ordinance department, succeeded, however, in getting it transferred to the First artillery. Their horses have not yet been furnished, though in every other point their equipment is complete.

☞ "A Strange Story," Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's new novel, has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Also, Godey's Lady's Book for March.

ASYLUM OF THE ASYLUM FOR AGED AND INDIGENT FEMALES.

Address of Rev. Dr. Pratt.

Remarks of the Clergy.

The Asylum for Aged and Indigent Females, temporarily located at No. 270 Fourth avenue, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate religious services. This Asylum owes its establishment to the thoughtful kindness and large-hearted munificence of a maiden lady of this city, Miss CAROLINE S. SMITH, who has leased the premises, thoroughly and elegantly furnished them, donated these lots upon State street to the managers of the institution, devoted her income to its support, and willed to the Asylum her entire property. The Asylum is located in a four-story marble front block on Fourth avenue, and is thoroughly supplied with every comfort and convenience requisite to the wants of those whom poverty, old age and lack of friends shall constitute inmates. The choice of this locality, however, is but temporary and as soon the exigencies of the institution shall require it, a more commodious and convenient locality will be selected.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

The following is a list of the officers of the Asylum:

PRESIDENT—Rev. James Pratt, D. D.
VICE PRESIDENTS—Rev. Robt. Boyd, D. D.; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.; Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D.; Rev. J. L. Halsey, D. D.
SECRETARY—F. Dickinson.
TREASURER—J. R. Woodworth.
ATTORNEY—Jas. C. Fargo.
MATRON—Miss Caroline S. Smith.

THE DEDICATION.

In pursuance of previous announcement, the dedication services took place yesterday afternoon at the Asylum, commencing at three o'clock. A large audience of ladies from the various churches interested in the enterprise was in attendance, in addition to the following clergymen: Rev. Jos. Pratt, Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Robert Boyd, Pastor of the Edina Place Baptist Church; Rev. W. W. Evarts, Pastor of the First Baptist Church; Rev. W. H. Ryder, Pastor of the St. Paul's (Universalist) Church; Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Pastor of the Wells Presbyterian Church; Rev. Wm. H. Cooper, Rector of the Church of the Ascension; and Rev. E. F. Dickinson, City Missionary.

The exercises commenced with the reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures by Rev. James Pratt, and a fervent and eloquent prayer by Rev. Robert Boyd, after which followed

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THE STATE STREET TRAGEDY.

Trial of Mad. Beaufort, Huntoon and Harper.

The trial of Madame Beaufort, Harper and Huntoon, the defendants in the late State street tragedy, commenced in the Recorder's Court yesterday. The motion of counsel for a separate trial in each case was overruled by the Court. The following testimony was taken in the case, differing somewhat from that given before the Coroner's jury.

The testimony of Edward Doane, father of the deceased, Abigal Doane, sets forth that the girl was in her usual health on the 14th of January, when she left home, he parting with her on the cars in Elgin. Huntoon left Mr. Doane's house for Clinton at the same time, saying he was coming to Chicago on his way to St. Louis. Mr. Doane did not commence the prosecution. In the cross examination he related the acquaintance of his daughter with a young man to whom she was engaged, and her visiting Elgin with him. He was a hired man of Mr. Doane's, and paid his attentions to her some years; she was also with him at Aurora some four weeks, attending him when he was sick.

The testimony of Miss Compton, was positive that Huntoon had been at Madame Beaufort's house on the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of the week on which he brought his cousin there. She also states that Miss Doane looked sick, pale and wretched when she came, and on being asked if she was sick, said she had been unwell the day before.

The testimony of Miss Maria Willis did not differ from that given before the Coroner's jury in any essential particular. She also testified to seeing Huntoon at the door in the house before he came with the girl, and witnessing an interview between him and the former.

Miss Tilly Thompson was sworn and testified, among other things, that Miss Doane was sickly looking when she went to the house of the female physician, but was able to come down from her room the ensuing day, and two or three days elapsed before she was very sick. On the cross-examination by Mr. Arny, she said Miss Doane was ill when she came.

Dr. David Dodge being called, testified as follows:

Was not examined before the Coroner's jury; knows all the defendants, and knew Abigail Doane, the deceased; was visited on the 21st or 22d of January, cannot say which, to go to No. 311 State street, to see Miss Doane; saw the patient lying upon a bed, and no one present; the deceased recognized me; I told her I did not know her, when she replied that she had known me at Mr. Edwards'; and that was the reason she had sent for me; I examined her, and found the pulse rapid and tongue red; she stated she did not know what was the matter, but was suffering intense pain; I asked her if an abortion had been produced, and she said there had not, and asked me why I thought of it; I told her that it was because I found her sick; she said in reply to my explanation—"I was taken suddenly sick and could not get away;" I called in Dr. Rogers and informed him of my suspicions, telling him that the patient had *infanticide*; I consulted with him; on sunday evening she was worse; sent for Dr. Doane; met him on Monday and told him I had no hopes of the case; died that day. There was no means of telling how the abortion had been produced.

Drs. Adams and Gore were next called, and testified substantially as before the Coroner, after which the Court adjourned for the day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ODDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. vs. MARINE BANK.—SUPERIOR COURT.—This case which has been on trial for several days past before Judge Goodrich of the Superior Court was one of interest, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed. On the 20th April last, an Eastern party for whose use the action was brought, left with the plaintiffs for collection and deposit in the Marine Bank, a draft of the Kane County Bank on F. G. Adams of this city for $1,150, which was deposited with the bank the same day, and entered in bank book of O., F. & Co. to their credit. This book was kept in the name of Odden, Fleetwood & Co. Monday evening, Mr. Chase, the President of that Asylum. The result was the unanimous concurrence that this measure was both unadvisable and impracticable.

Second: Another suggestion was made that we should connect with the Home for the Friendless. This proposal to me appeared unticable and a measure which showed upon the face of it that it could not succeed. The inmates of the Home for the Friendless are gathered from the ranks of the friendless and forlorn of all conditions, many of them children. The Asylum would not be necessary among Christians to advocate such an institution. Men would open their hearts and hands liberally as soon as they saw what was needed.

We felt it imperative then to make an independent effort for ourselves. We have as yet made no appeals to the community for assistance. We have been quietly along, established ourselves, and are doing all, through God, that we can, content to let the community see for itself what we have accomplished. We have taken this house and are gathering in such persons as shall offer themselves, and shall depend for regular reports to you to keep you informed.

To-day there are two inmates, and three others have been admitted by the Board of Managers, but are not here, and while I receive, there are a sufficient number who could easily be obtained to fill this house. This fact alone leaves the necessity of a Home. I may congratulate you, therefore, upon the commencement of the work, and we may with great propriety say, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." It appeals directly to the heart of every person, and inculcates a love and reverence for old age. I have had an aged mother, and I have had a God for that gift, and pity those who have not aged parents. What is more desolate than an old lady without a home, whose sons have been wandering away or have passed to the grave, standing out alone in the cold, hard world, gathering here and there the pittance which shall contribute to her support? Shall we not have a home for such? The blessing of the dying will rest upon the enterprise and crown it with signal success. I ask from you all earnest prayers and contributions, and may God be with you and the blessing of the Lord prosper the work of your hands.

REMARKS.

Rev. Mr. HUMPHREY said that he was not thoroughly acquainted with the operations of the institution, but would take this opportunity to answer some misrepresentations. It had been said that he was opposed to the institution. That statement was false. He had no objection to the expediency of commencing it at the present time, but his doubts were now entirely removed. He also rejoiced in every good word and work, and deemed this institution a signal mark of Christianity. It was a credit to Chicago that she was not behind in the establishment of benevolent institutions, and it would be his pride to point strangers to the Asylum.

REV. DR. EVARTS alluded to a custom obtaining in Austria, when the Emperor once a year girdled himself in a towel, bathed the feet of the aged, conducted them to rich entertainments and bestowed upon them presents. It was their time of free intercourse and new countries that, in the eager rush for position and power, so little attention was paid to old age. There was no public charity that was unfounded in this reverence and it was God's order that we should learn the first lessons of virtue from age. This institution was a public blessing. The inmates who shall come here are a legacy of virtue to God's people. It was among the friendless whom Christ labored. The charity has its inception in this reverence age and the sanctity of woman's character. Let our merchants come here, show them these venerable ones and they will give you a check for any amount. He rejoiced that the enterprise was commenced in prayer; let it continue in prayer and success must crown your efforts.

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MAP OF KENTUCKY.—We have received from R. H. Landon, Agent, No. 70 Randolph street, Lloyd's large and elegant war map of Kentucky. It is by all odds the best map of the season. Landon wholesales and retails all of Lloyd's maps.

☞ John J. Deehan, Cardwriter and Penman at Bryant & Stratton's College. Call, or address him with four stamps for samples of cards and penmanship. fri1-3

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-1yr

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to sell. For sale at No. 16 South Clark street, in basement. Jan27 1mo

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov19

☞ Cook & McLean, 89 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. oct2-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—Rev. Blackford Condit of Terre Haute, Indiana, will preach in the Presbyterian Church at Hyde Park on next Sabbath morning, at eleven o'clock, and in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

—There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Indiana and Franklin street, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Dr. Trimble of Kentucky.

—Rev. Dr. Beecher of Galesburg, Ill., will preach in the New England Congregational Church, corner of Indiana and Wolcott streets, to-morrow, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

—The Monthly Social Gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place this Monday evening, February 17th. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pinney of the Westminster Church. Music, Root & Cady have kindly loaned a piano for the occasion, and Mr. Tilling-hast is expected to preside. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 13th, by Rev. C. B. Thomas, Mr. HIJ BARNUM to Miss MARY D. ATKINS, both of Chicago. Also, Feb. 11th, Messrs. W. D. T. PUTNAM and Miss E. G. CLARK.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF A.1. QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DITCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Bevel Mills and Separators. Separators for Warehouses.

Belting of all Kinds. Hoisting Screws and Ball.

Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Scales, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their Engines, which, for economy, safety and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Bars, Grate Bars, Smoke Stacks, &c., &c., all delivered in Chicago:

Horse power		Horse power.	
4	$ 600	20	$1,200
6	775	25	1,500
8	900	30	1,700
10	1,000	35	1,900
12	1,100	40	2,100
15	1,150	50	2,400

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S IMPROVED GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We have the best of references to parties in the city of Establishments, where they may be examined, and the Agency for Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Patronage solicited. All orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 374. oct30-1y

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,

At the great fire in Pearl st. in N. Y., Jan. 26, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has just proved it to be what you claim for it. It was in Pettish and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., while exposed to the fire and falling together with the walls of others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the ruins were not cool enough for an examination of more than thirty hours. Your safe contained my books, papers, and about $200,000 in available papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coin, &c. Everything is in the safe in perfect order, except THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything is in the safe in perfect order, except about THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything is the safe in perfect order, except about THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything is the safe in perfect order, except about THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything is